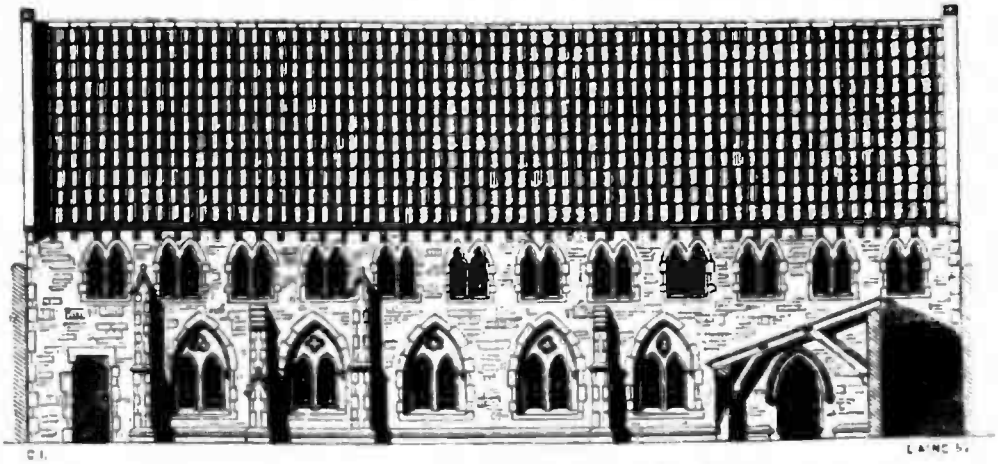
THE FRIENDS' SCHOOL, BRISTOL.

Mr. ARMSTRONG, Architect.



date of the building. Camden considers it to have been erected in the time of Henry VIII., while Carter ascribes it to an earlier period—viz., the reign of Edward IV. Against this conclusion of the latter there is much to be said; and one peculiarity in the construction of the building, which he afterwards notices, will go far to settle the question,—the walls are of *brickwork*, faced with stone. Now, as brickwork was not in general use until the time of Henry VIII., it is more than probable that this chapel was erected during the reign of that monarch; and we are confirmed in this view by the character of the ornamental detail, which is very late; some portions of it, indeed, might fairly be termed *debased*.

The state of the building is much the same now as in 1805. The whole of the ornamental detail is of peculiar delicacy, both as to design and execution. The pedestals and canopies at the angles of the tower are very curious, and would well repay attentive examination; those between the windows of the aisle are also excellent, but have not such varied detail. It may be as well to add the thickness of the brickwork, which is 21 inches.

The neighbouring building is now used as a school-room; it is evidently of a much earlier date than the chapel, but there is nothing of interest remaining; the supposition that it once formed a part of the same building is barely probable.

We refer those of our readers who would know more of Carter's opinion of this building to the "Gentleman's Magazine," November 1802.

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The accompanying engraving represents the exterior of a building now possessed by the "Society of Friends," and used as a school. It forms the north-side of a quadrangle, and stands on part of the site formerly occupied by a monastery of Dominican Friars, founded by Maurice de Gaunt, in the year 1228. The church appears to have been of considerable extent and magnificence. The dimensions, as given by William of Worcester, are—Choir, 44 by 14 paces; nave, 58 by 34 paces. The cloisters extended 40 paces on four sides of the church. The remains of these have been recently restored, as well as a large portion of the ancient work in the present edifice.

The building consists of several class-rooms on the ground floor, and above, a large school-room of the entire length, having at the east-end a fine triple lancet window, and at the west a two-light Decorated. The roof is partly old, open, and of a good pitch. In the new portions of the building the prevailing style of the thirteenth century is carried out. The architect was Mr. W. Armstrong.

The building, with its ecclesiastical associations, contrasts strangely with the meeting-house hard by,—an unimaginative block, expressive alike of Quakers' Theology, and Poetry (albeit, the Muse never dwelt therein). It is, however, worthy of notice, as indicating the progress of architecture in the nineteenth century, that the Quakers, of all men the most indifferent to the claims of art, have caused to be restored, an ecclesiastical structure of the Middle Ages. FILIUS ECCLESIÆ.

BREAKWATERS.

SOCIETY OF ARTS.

On the 6th February, Mr. Jas. Walker in the chair, Mr. Findlay's paper upon Artificial Breakwaters was resumed.

Cherbourg Digue was the first work of this nature. The original projects to protect the road, in 1712, and in 1777, by a line of sunken ships, filled with stones, as at the siege of La Rochelle in 1573, were abandoned. In 1782-4 M. de Cessart commenced the present Digue, by building immense timber caissons, of a truncated conical figure, 150 feet in diameter at the base, and 64 feet high; 90 of these were to be placed tangent to each other, and filled with stones, but the wreck of the first two led to a change, that of placing them at intervals, and these intervals to be filled with stone, dropped promiscuously or *pierre perdue*: but they were all destroyed, with one exception, prior to 1789. In 1802 the work was resumed, upon the method *à pierre perdue*, and continued with varying success, till in 1832 M. Duparc commenced the present form, an upright wall or parapet, placed on the summit of the encroachment at low water, rising above high-water level. The Plymouth breakwater, commenced in 1811 by Mr. Rennie, and continued under the able superintendence of Mr. Stuart, was described. The protection of the base of the light-house, on the *west* end of the breakwater (which has always suffered most as explained), by means of a species of buttress, which Mr. Walker said was designed by Mr. Stuart conjointly with himself, was then mentioned. This erection involved a new principle in hydraulic architecture, afterwards alluded to.

A variation from the natural slopes formed on an artificial reef by the waves' action, by diverting their progress, was stated to be no new proposition. It was proposed in 1734 by M. Touros, but not acted on. In 1787-95 the sea-walls of Cadiz were built by Don Tomas Munos,—an incline of timber planks, terminated by a concave face of masonry, which was destroyed by the rocks at its foot rolling up and against the masonry. M. Emy, who has argued for the existence of the flot-dufond, proposed a cylindrical or cycloidal concave face for such works in 1818, very similar in section to those just mentioned. He successfully employed it at the Ile de Ré in 1820. Mr. Scott Russell's deductions, from his wave system, to the same effect, were alluded to, and an illustration of their nature instanced in the curved slope of the shingle beach, preserved in the Dymchurch Wall, protecting Romney Marsh, and the action of the sea upon cliffs.

The upright wall, as executing at the Refuge Harbour, by Mr. Walker, at Dover, was next considered. This principle, established by the buttress at Plymouth breakwater, consists of stepping each course into the upper face of that beneath it, dovetailing each course horizontally, and alternate stones locking into the courses immediately beneath it, thus virtually forming a solid mass of stone. Some observations on the site of Dover Harbour as being free from silt, and, perhaps now, from shingle, concluded the paper.

LANDLORD AND TENANT.

COULSON v. APPLEBY.

This was an action brought on Tuesday, in the Whitechapel County Court, to recover the sum of 7*l.* 13*s.*, for one quarter's use and occupation of a house situate No. 6, Upper Wellington-place, Wapping, from Lady-day to Midsummer last, beyond which period the defendant remained in the house five or six weeks, and left without giving notice.

Mr. W. C. Thomas, who appeared as counsel for the defendant, urged, as a ground of defence to the action, that the premises were untenantable, dangerous, and unhealthy, in consequence of the damp state of the kitchens, which were frequently 3 feet in water from the overflowing of the Thames, and which, after being pumped out, left a thick coating of mud, the effluvium from which was intolerable. The learned gentleman, in support of his view of the law, cited the case of Collins v. Barrow (1 Moody and Robinson, p. 112), where the defendant had taken premises for three years, and left at the end of six months, and in which case it was held that the defendant was justified in quitting, the premises being in an untenantable state of repair. The learned gentleman also referred his Honour to the cases of Edwards v. Hetherington (7 Dowl. and Ryland's Reports, 117), Salusbury v. Marsal (4 Carrington and Payne, p. 65.) and to Woodfall's Landlord and Tenant, p. 308.

It appeared from the evidence of the defendant that she had previously occupied a house in the same street for about twelve months, the kitchens of which were continually flooded; and that while in the occupation of the premises under consideration, she had had a severe attack of rheumatic fever, which she attributed entirely to the damp state of the kitchens. The house was let out in furnished apartments, but the health of her lodgers was so seriously affected from the causes already stated, that they were obliged to quit. Witnesses were called who confirmed the defendant's statement.

The plaintiff did not deny that the house was damp, although defendant had never made any complaint while she occupied it; she was moreover aware of the state of the premises at certain seasons of the year from the fact of having lived within two doors of them for a period of twelve months. His Honour (Serjeant Manning) said the plaintiff's case had not been answered. If the premises were untenantable, that would be a justification for quitting them at any period. But the defendant's case failed for two reasons:—First, the defendant occupied another house in the same street, and had a perfect knowledge of the infirmities of the house she re-

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